

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

NO. 261.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, Jr.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Lexington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—44.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

ASST. SECY.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

CLERK.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuel, Auditor, Frankfort.

EDGAR KEENON, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

UERTO KEENON, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Speed, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Fox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Edward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Ford, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yelzer, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burginville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

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BLACK ALPACAS,
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WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
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and 4-4 Hudson.

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Towels, Bordered Towels.

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GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDDINGS,
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Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Liverpool and London Fire & Life
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1860.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 5,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$322,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,000 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying, 985,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and courses of transmutation, 78,042 00

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 40,000 00

7. All other securities, 49,783 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$78,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none.

Total liabilities, \$78,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of New York, ss.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Bell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

of Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.

ALFRED BELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D., 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,

Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1860, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort.

March 25, 1863-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of said county within one year from the date hereof:

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.

Nov. 17th, 1863-watw3m.

JAMES SPEED, W. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62-1y]

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received, by Mr. TODD, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House of several Senate bills, also the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SAMPSON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend section 9, article 3, chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes.

[In judgments of circuit, chancery, and quarterly courts over \$50, execution to be directed to sheriff unless he is interested.]

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment, "that in case of vacancy in the office of sheriff, the execution may be directed to the coroner," adopted.

Mr. McHENRY offered an amendment, "that when there is no sheriff, the plaintiff in execution may have the execution directed to any constable of the county," adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out "quarterly courts,"

Mr. COOK moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table: negatived.

The amendment of Mr. WRIGHT was then adopted—yeas 26; nays 5.

The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. SAMPSON—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend article 13, chapter 23, of the Revised Statutes, with an amendment as a substitute for the House bill.

[This bill and substitute both provide for punishing frauds on the State.]

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill and amendment be placed in the orders of the day, and that the substitute be printed.

After some debate the motion was withdrawn.

The substitute was then adopted, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed—yeas 30; nays 0.

Mr. SAMPSON—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend article 12, chapter 28, Revised Statutes, with the opinion it should not pass—the objects to be effected by it, being embraced in the act just passed amending article 13, of same chapter: bill rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY—Revised Statutes—A House bill for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum at Louisville: passed—yeas 27; nays 0.

Same—A House bill allowing appeals from police courts in certain cases: passed.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. COOK reported sundry House and Senate bills, and resolutions, and a memorial to Congress in relation to tax on tobacco, correctly enrolled, they having been signed by the SPEAKER of the House, the SPEAKER of the Senate affixed his signature to them, and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

REPORTS OF BILLS REJECTED.

Mr. ANTHONY—Revised Statutes—A House bill to authorize the Louisville chancery court, and the Jefferson circuit and county courts to increase the fee of the surveyor in certain cases: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville turnpike road company: passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Sarah Dinkelspiel, with the opinion it should not pass: rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Mrs. Sarah Huffman, with the opinion that it ought not to pass.

[Allows her to hold and acquire property not subject to her husband's debts.]

Messrs. WHITAKER and FISK opposed the report of the committee, and advocated the bill, they took strong ground in favor of the principle of allowing this privilege to women.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate at considerable length, and earnestly advocated the passage of this bill.

Mr. MALLORY replied to Mr. WHITAKER, as to the principle involved, and he opposed the bill briefly. He thought the rights of married women were now fully protected. He thought this species of legislation was all wrong, and he could not vote for this bill.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. MALLORY, and again urged the passage of the bill earnestly. The law protected those who had lands and negroes left them, but while these fortunate ones who were rich, were protected in their property, the poor woman who has nothing but her hands or her brains to depend on, what she could earn, was liable to be taken from her.

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the bill be committed to the committee on Circuit Courts, with instructions, in substance, to report a general bill, embracing all cases; chancery or circuit Judges to adjudge the cases equitable before they can have the benefit of the law: negatived—yeas 9, nays 22.

The bill was then rejected.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A Senate bill to then referred, to amend art. 2, chap. 42, of the Revised Statutes, title, "guardian and wards," with amendments.

[This is the bill allowing guardians to invest funds of their wards in 5-20 U. S. bonds.]

The amendments were then adopted. Before final action, the hour arrived for the orders of the day.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock the subject of the election of U. S. Senator came up as the special joint order of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot with the following result, viz:

Those who voted for Mr. Guthrie were: Messrs. Anthony, Bruner, Duncan, Field, Gardner, Goodloe, Grainger, Grover, Major, McHenry, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Worthington, and Wright—15.

Those who voted for Mr. Bell were: Messrs. Alexander, Black, Botts, Cleveland, Hammond, Power, and Riffe—7.

Those who voted for Mr. Burnam were: Messrs. Baker, Bush, Cockrill, Cook, Fisk, J. J. Landrum, Prall, and Whitaker—8.

Those who voted for Mr. Buckner were: Messrs. Bristow and J. D. Landrum—2.

The same committee who acted on yesterday, having compared the joint vote, reported that it stood as follows, viz:

For Guthrie..... 51 votes.
For Bell..... 40 votes.
For Burnam..... 32 votes.
For Buckner..... 5 votes.

Whole number cast in both houses, 128

votes, necessary to a choice, 65 votes. No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Senate proceeded to take another ballot, which resulted the same as in the above.

The joint vote being compared by the committee was reported to be the same as above.

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Senate proceeded to ballot again, which resulted the same as above, with the exception that Messrs. ALEXANDER and CLEVELAND voted for Mr. Guthrie, and Messrs. ANTHONY and GARDNER voted for Mr. Bell, being a swap.

The joint vote stood thus:

For Guthrie..... 50 votes.
For Bell..... 40 votes.
For Burnam..... 32 votes.
For Buckner..... 5 votes.

The total vote cast in both houses was 127.

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Senate proceeded to take a fifth ballot, which resulted the same as the first.

The House of Representatives having adjourned, a motion was made to adjourn: rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to suspend the rules to go on with reporting from committees: negatived, by yeas 12; nays 19.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved that the Senate do now adjourn: carried, by yeas 18; nays 14.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

Prayer by the Rev. J. S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. J. F. BELL, DAVIS, WARING, SPARKS, STINSON, and BARNES.

RESPONSE.

The response of the Auditor to the resolution of Mr. CURTIS, (gives list of taxable property, &c.), to be printed: adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HANSON offered the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That a commission consisting of not more than three persons be appointed by the Governor to investigate and examine the accounts of Thomas Page, late auditor of the State, during the whole time he was in office. They shall ascertain and report to this General Assembly, what public monies or funds came in at said Page's hands, when and from whom received, and under what law, or authority, said monies or funds were received, to whom paid and under whose law or authority paid.

2. The said commissioners shall be sworn before they enter upon the duties herein imposed, to faithfully perform the same, and they shall have power to issue summons and enforce the attendance of witnesses, by compulsory process under the same limitations and restraints as is provided by law for the enforcement of the attendance of witnesses in the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth, and said summons and process shall be directed as like summons and process issued from the Circuit Court, and shall be executed by the same officers, and said officers shall execute the same, and shall be liable for the same penalties for failure to execute same, to be enforced by the Circuit Courts held in the county of said officers residence, upon motion.

3. The said commission shall for the purposes of these resolutions, have full access to the papers and books of the Auditor's office.

4. The General Assembly will hereafter provide, by law, for reasonable compensation for the services which shall be rendered by said commission.

Same offered the following resolution, which was rejected: yeas 25; nays 68.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the committee on Federal Relations are hereby directed to report to this House on Wednesday next, at 20 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., in relation to the resolutions, referred to them concerning Federal Affairs.

Mr. KINNEY offered the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Whereas, many Kentuckians who had enlisted and served in the rebel army, or had been instrumental in inducing others to enter the service of the "Confederate States," or had otherwise given aid and comfort to the rebels against the United States Government, have been permitted to return to their homes in Kentucky; and whereas, the presence of some of those returned, unrepenting rebels, is detrimental to the public interest, and offensive to the loyal citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be earnestly requested not to pardon any Kentucky rebel and permit him to return to the State, except his application be first approved by the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. T. R. TAYLOR offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, circumstances have brought about special legislation to an extent which renders it impossible for the sheriffs or collecting officers of the State taxes to understand truly the laws in regard to the collection of taxes, and as they will have to assume heavy additional responsibilities on account of the prospective increase of the taxes, and the tax-payers will be naturally anxious, fully to understand what the Legislature has done in regard to the probable increased tax that will come upon them. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House is requested to appoint a select committee of five, to take in consideration the propriety of changing the time for collecting, and paying in the revenue of this Commonwealth, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise, on or before Saturday, 30th of January, 1864.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day:

Whereas, there are numerous persons in the State of Kentucky, and other States of the United States, called and known as free negroes, generally of little use to themselves, and in the way of the white people, and dangerous and ruinous to the slaves of this State, or of any other slave-holding State of the Union; and whereas, there is an inclination in some persons called Abolitionists to steal and entice away from labor the slaves of this State, and other slave-holding States of this Union, and in the State of this Union, said slaves or free negroes, are allowed and permitted to vote for persons who are candidates for office of honor and profit in said States; and whereas, if said slaves knew or believed that they were to be sent from the United States to some foreign land, they would have no disposition to run off from their masters, and Abolitionists or negro stealers learning and knowing that slaves or free negroes could not remain among them or in any of the States of this Union, these would have little or no disposition to steal and entice away from labor the slaves of their masters; therefore, in order to remedy the above evils complained of in the foregoing preamble,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1st. That the President of the United States purchase suitable territory or territories as a home and a permanent place of abode for all of the free negroes who are now free, and all who may hereafter become free, in all of the States of this Union, North, South, East, and West, and that the aforesaid free negroes be transported or migrated to said territory, as a permanent home

for their future residence, under the care and protection of the Government and flag of the United States.

2d. That the sales of the proceeds of the public lands be set apart as a fund to carry into effect the objects of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

3d. That the Governor of this State send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to all of the Governors of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Public Printer is herewith instructed to print 500 copies of the report of the joint committee to whom was referred the subject in relation to the proposed Federal tax on leaf tobacco, in addition to the number of copies already ordered to be printed, for the use and benefit of the members of this House.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the two Houses of this Legislature will adjourn sine die, on Friday, 5th day of February, 1864.

Mr. McLOED offered the following resolution, which was rejected:

Whereas, it appears to this House that numerous leaves are asked, by the members of the same, to bring in bills; and whereas, it appears in many cases that no bill or bills are presented to the committee to whom the leave was referred; therefore be it,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That, hereafter, instead of asking leave to bring in bills, the bills themselves shall be presented to the committee at the clerk's desk, by their title, and then referred to the proper committees.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE offered the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the present session of the General Assembly be, and the same is hereby, extended beyond the constitutional limits of sixty days.

Said resolution was rejected: yeas 59; nays 34—the constitution requiring a majority of two-thirds.

LEAVES.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. BARNES—To change time of holding courts in the 11th judicial district.

Mr. HAWTHORN—To incorporate Martin Luther Lodge.

Same—To incorporate the Newport city fuel company.

Mr. GARDNER—Benefit of the late clerk of the Caldwell circuit court.

Mr. EIFFORT—Benefit of common schools of Carter county.

Same—Benefit of E. P. Davis, of Carter county.

Mr. WM. BELL—To incorporate the Poplar Plains and Upper Fox Spring turnpike.

Mr. DULIN—Benefit of C. S. Rason, ex'r of Wm. Williams deceased.

Mr. PORTER—Benefit of Hopkins county court.

Mr. S. B. THOMAS—Benefit of A. M. Brown, clerk of the Hardin circuit court.

Mr. SPARKS—To amend the law in relation to the assessors of tax.

Mr. POWELL—To transfer business from counties where courts cannot be held to counties adjoining, wherein courts can be held.

Mr. WOOD—To repeal sec. 2, of the act, entitled, "an act to amend chap. 83, of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. WARD—To amend the charter of the city of Cynthia.

Mr. RAY—Benefit of M. H. Olephant.

Same—To allow the county court of Hickman to increase the county levy.

Mr. W. M. ALLEN—To incorporate the board of trustees of Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Kentucky.

Mr. ADAMS—In relation to limitation of action and suits in certain counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BENTON—To incorporate the town of Ludlow, in Kenton county.

Same—To incorporate the Covington street railway company.

Same—Benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Covington.

Mr. SAYERS—To increase the pay of the night watchmen, of the Kenton county and Covington jail.

Same—Benefit of Samuel Butts, of Boone county.

Mr. BROOKS—Benefit of B. K. Bethum, of Rockcastle county.

Mr. LAYTON—Benefit of school district No. 25, of Lewis county.

Same—Benefit of M. Moore, late sheriff of Lewis county.

Mr. MARSAALL—An act to amend the act approved 3d March, 1863, entitled, "an act to amend art. 5, of chap. 86, of the Revised Statutes."

Same—to amend an act entitled "an act in regard to embezzles their persons and estates."

Mr. IRVINE—Benefit of the jailer of Jefferson county.

Same—Benefit of Wm. Sowers, of the city of Louisville.

Mr. NEALE—Benefit of Andrew J. Mereshon, of Madison county.

Mr. CLARK—Benefit of S. Pitts, of Powell county.

Same—Benefit of Mt. Sterling Male Academy of Montgomery county.

Same—To amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the law in relation to change of venue.

Same—To continue in force an act, entitled, an act to amend 3d art. chap. 86, Revised Statutes, (2 acts same title.)

Mr. GABBERT—Benefit of Mrs. Mary Bottom, of Mercer county.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—To amend chap. 83, art. 12, sec. 1, Revised Statutes.

Mr. OWINGS—Benefit of Henry Cooper, of Meade county.

Same—Benefit of school district No. 19, in Meade county.

Same—Authorizing the clerks of county courts to have rebound all books of record in their offices requiring it.

Mr. HAGAN—Benefit of J. W. Murphy, commissioner of Monroe county.

Mr. WHITE—Benefit of Jos. L. McCarty, sheriff of Whitley county.

Same—To change the voting place in district No. 3, in Whitley county.

Same—To compensate jurors for their services in justices and quarterly courts.

Same—To increase the jurisdiction of justices and quarterly courts in Whitley county.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Benefit of the securities of Jno. B. Stan, late clerk of the Washington circuit court.

Same—To amend the 34th sec. of Civil Code of Practice, and the 224th sec. of the Civil Code of Practice.

Same—To amend the charter of the Springfield, Maxville, and Williamsburg turnpike company.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The election of a U. S. Senator being the first business in the orders of the day was taken up.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. BELL—Messrs. Alfred Allen, Bedford, Wm. Bell, Bolin, Bramlette, R. J. Browne, Carlie, Chandler, Elliott, Faulkner, Gabbert, Gardner, Gatwood, Hays, Hill, Ingraham, Johns, Kinney, McFarland, McGinnis, Miller, Pepper, Pierson, Porter, Ray, Sandidge, Sayers, Shallen, Tuttle, Varnon, Weir, Whitel, Whitten—33.

For Mr. GUTHRIE—Messrs. SPEAKER (H. Taylor), Wm. M. Allen, Baker, Birchett, Calhoun, Cyrus Campbell, DeHaven, Delph, Dulin, English, Fisher, Gano, Garriott, Hagan, Hamilton, Hanson, Harvey, Irvine, J. F. Lauck, Linley, Luttrell, Marshall, McGrew, McLoed, Owings, Rapier, Spurr, Stinson, T. R. Taylor, John R. Thomas, S. B. Thomas, Thompson, Ward, Waring, Wood—36.

For Mr. BURNAM—Messrs. Adams, Bailey, Barnes, Benton, Bohannon, Brooks, Cardwell, Clark, Curtis, Davis, Eifort, Gregg, Hanks, Hawkins, Hawthorn, Hurd, Layton, Neale, Powell, E. W. Smith, Sparks, Waller, White, Wilson—24.

For Mr. BUCKNER—Messrs. Lowry, Johnson, E. A. Browne—3.

Mr. WOOD from the committee appointed to compare the joint vote reported the following:

For Bell..... 40
For Guthrie..... 51
For Burnam..... 32
For Buckner..... 5

No one having received enough votes to elect the ballot was again commenced.

Four ballots were taken with about the same result as the above.

And then the House adjourned.

THE PROSPECT.—It is no longer to be doubted that the army, or rather armies, with which the United States will next spring resume active operations will be the largest and best the world will have seen in modern times, while those with which they will have to contend will be vastly less numerous and less effective than the armies with which the rebel conspirators have acted up to this time. These important facts are now so patent that all well-informed persons here realize them in their full force.—Washington Star.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John M. Branner, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and pay up by the TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864, or their notes or accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

R. E. COLLINS, Administrator.
January 16, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

THOSE who are indebted to the estate of Dr. John G. Price, deceased, by note or account, or have any claim against said estate, pay up by the TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

R. E. COLLINS Administrator.
January 16, 1864.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUSYAN, Principal.

THE Thirty-First semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:

Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$90 00
Tuition in primary branches..... 10 00
Tuition in common English branches..... 15 00
Tuition in higher English branches..... 20 00
Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal.

Jan. 11, 1864—2m.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A SPLENDID SCOTT COUNTY FARM, Negroes, Stock, &c.

By virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, rendered at the May term, 1863, in the case of Belknap vs. Junius R. Ward &c., I will, as Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday, February 18, 1864, the farm on which Mr. Ward resides, situated in the county of Scott, one mile and a half from Georgetown on the turnpike road to Frankfort, containing

520 ACRES

Of first-rate land. This is one of the finest bodies of land in Kentucky, and is in the highest state of cultivation. It is well watered and well timbered for all purposes.

The improvements are some of the finest and most costly character, with one of the finest Dwelling Houses in Kentucky, together with every other building necessary for convenience and comfort. Taking this farm altogether, location, soil, improvements, it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any farm in Kentucky.

I will also sell at the same time a number of LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, &c. Also, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

on the place, consisting of Stock of all kinds, viz: 10 Bred Mares, two of which are blooded.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open for the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This road is getting on. Recent California journals report that iron and rolling stock for seventy miles of the California end have been purchased, and that in a few days the road will be in working order for eighteen miles. Thirty-one miles will be completed in February; in two years it will be completed to Truene Valley, and once across the Sierra Nevada range, it is asserted the completion toward Salt Lake will be at a rate of a mile per day.

At this end forty miles of the road have been completed, and one hundred miles will be built by the end of the year. At present rates the passengers may hope to ride from New York to San Francisco by rail in about six years.

An Appeal.

Loyal ladies of Frankfort, you that have already done so much, and have ever been ready to administer to the wants of our sick soldiers, there are now in the hospital in Hanna's building, about thirty-five sick soldiers, who would be, I have no doubt, very grateful for a few delicacies in the shape of something to eat, and I have no doubt that you will at once see that they get it.

The Tobacco Tax.

Accosta, Ky., January 15, 1864.
To the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, held in the city of Frankfort, L. J. Bradford was appointed a committee to address you on the tax now proposed by Congress of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco. The margin between leaf and manufactured is very large. All tobacco consumed in this country should be taxed. Many difficulties arise in assessing leaf. It is hung in barns of various sizes, and no one can ascertain the amount until it is stripped and weighed. Then it can only be handled in soft weather. It is perfectly just and proper that the consumption of tobacco in this country, which is estimated at over half our crops, should be taxed, and that the best and safest method should be adopted to secure a large revenue. Let the tax be put on manufactured tobacco, and the facilities of assessing and collecting the revenue will be a saving of twenty-five per cent. We export annually one hundred and sixty million pounds. The present crop of the United States is very large, and Europe produces as much as this country. Hungary alone produces over one hundred million pounds, and we must not forget the large increase in the growth of the weed in the West Indies, South America and nearly all the European Governments. Several letters have been received by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, from Consuls representing various governments of Europe, offering large sums for essays on the culture and management of Tobacco. The consumption in Europe annually is six hundred and seventy million pounds, and it will be seen that we export less than one-fourth of that amount. The old stock in the open markets of Europe is sixty-seven million pounds, a much larger amount than at any time previous to the rebellion. We had much to discourage us before the tax that is now proposed by Congress. I have a large shipment of fine tobacco in Bremen, which will not bring as much as a lot of the same did in Louisville, last December. The average price paid by the Regia, of Europe, for ten years past, is nine cents per pound. The limits of the European Government last year were nine cents in gold—equal to twelve and a half cents in currency. The Regia have three years to fill their contracts. Regarding the influence which a tax on leaf tobacco grown in the United States would have in such open markets of Europe, it cannot be questioned that the proposed increase in the price of the same would be equivalent to a prohibition.

Our exports for the last ten years were:
1854.....136,107 bbls. 1859.....165,000 bbls.
1855.....150,212 " 1860.....175,000 "
1856.....124,826 " 1861.....167,585 "
1857.....115,000 " 1862.....165,919 "
1858.....160,000 " 1863.....101,066 "

The decline in the consumption of American tobacco can only be traced to its value. As long as foreign buyers could get their supplies in the United States at three to five cents per pound in gold for common, and six to ten cents per pound in gold for good and fine, we enjoyed almost the monopoly in supplying the world; but whenever prices ruled beyond these averages, the growths of other countries were substituted, and an increased culture of the weed in other parts of the world encouraged. Within the last ten years prices went beyond the above point in 1854, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1863, and each year the exportations fell off from 30,000 to 50,000 hogsheads.

We have thus endeavored to set forth the main facts bearing on the question of taxing exports. Unshackled with any additional burdens, as our export trade in tobacco now is, we have conclusively shown, as we believe, that it is largely on the decline, and that even a moderate tax would seriously affect it; and we can not forego to express our conviction that a tax of five cents per pound would reduce the exports to one fourth, or one fifth of what they now are; a heavier impost would annihilate it almost entirely.

Whether it would be wise to inaugurate such a policy at a period when the exportation of our leading products, such as cotton, cereals, provisions, &c., is in the crippled condition we now find it, and thus seriously interfere with the vital interests of the farmer, the merchant, and the shipper, without realizing the object aimed at, namely, a revenue—we must leave to the legislators who have the subject now in hand.

With assurances of high respect your obedient servant,
L. J. BRADFORD.

Hiram Powers.

The Washington Chronicle has a letter from Florence, Italy, from which we take the following extract:

I come now to the sculptor of most repute, Hiram Powers, who is probably as well-known in England as in America. He is a hale old man, with a large family residing here, and it is anomalous to find one so famed abroad and at home as unassuming, original, and native as we find Mr. Powers. He would seem to be in the right place on one of your Dauphin county farms, among his cows and pigs and poultry. He has passed through many years from quietness to greatness, yet the man seems unconscious of the renown which he has gained. It has not raised his head one mite, nor placed no more decision in his tread, nor added a light to his eye.

His eldest son is a photographer in Florence, his children are said to be handsome; his dwelling adjoins his studio, which is on the south side of Arno, and not in the more frequented district. Powers is not thought to be wealthy, though his art gives him a handsome income. He is either a spiritualist or a Swedenborgian by faith. It is odd to remark this man turning into the Cafe Doney of evenings humming an old hymn, and stooping to chat with the young artists, and wearing the well contented guise of a plain New England villager. His buildings occupy a considerable area of ground upon the Via della Fornace, of Florence street. You come first to the sign of the younger Powers, photographer; then passing two doors, you read the plain announcement, "Hiram Powers, Sculptor." A touch to the bell-ropes opens the door and entering brick floored vestibule or covered porch, you walk across a green yard and enter the studio upon the ground floor.

It underlies Mr. Powers' residence. There are some eight or ten apartments connected by irregular ancient passage-ways, and in the first you will probably meet the old gentleman himself, or one of his family to say good morning and place whatever is to be seen at your disposal. There is a visit or book wherein you will see the names of people from every part of the world, Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, and scholars. There are casts of the scores of busts which Mr. Powers has made, arranged upon pedestals or upon shelves, and as he is almost always called upon to duplicate everything which he shapes, you will see many of the most highly prized heads, either complete or in process of completion, in the marble.

URGENT NECESSITY FOR INCREASING OUR CAVALRY FORCE.—We will have by next spring the strongest and best drilled army since the beginning of the rebellion, but there is one fact which deserves the attention of the Government. In the reverses which we have suffered, it has been the rebel cavalry which has given us the severest blows. In a country as large as this, cavalry will always render the most efficient service, and our cavalry force is far from sufficient to support the movements of our numerous veterans. With a force of one hundred thousand cavalry, which could be raised before next spring, our army would be the most efficient in the world.—*Cin. Daily Times.*

Judas would not have betrayed our Savior for thirty dollars in greenbacks. If one of his pieces of silver was of the value of a dollar, it would have taken forty-seven dollars, at present rates of premium, to have purchased his perfidy. We say this is justice to Judas and greenbacks.—*Dayton Empire.*

We are inclined to believe that had the Empire editor lived in those days, Jesus would have been betrayed for about ten cents in rebel shipplasters.—*Cin. Daily Times.*

[From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel, Jan. 7.]
Death from Freezing—A Night of Horror.

During the prevalence of such a storm as that of Thursday last, it would seem almost incredible that any one should venture from home, not even in the case of the most urgent necessity. Very fortunately, we think, but few had the hardihood to venture out, and to this fact may be attributed the small list of casualties in this county that happily attended the fearful visitation. Would that we were spared the task of recording even one instance of such suffering and horror as that which it becomes our painful duty to perform.

On the morning of that memorable Thursday, two girls, a Miss Paine and Miss Lovejoy, and a brother of the latter, about eighteen years of age, left their homes in Newton township, some fourteen miles from Morrison, as we gather the particulars, to do some trading at the stores. They succeeded in reaching Morrison without difficulty, and after completing their purchases started late in the afternoon, and against the earnest remonstrances of a number of citizens here, for their homes. Their course being a southwesterly direction, they were, of course, exposed to the keenest severities of the storm. However, they succeeded in getting within some three miles of home, when they lost their road, and soon became enveloped in a snow drift, from which, in the darkness, they found it impossible to extricate themselves.

Young Lovejoy got out of the sleigh, and floundering around for a considerable time in the drifted snow, succeeded with the aid of Miss Paine, in unhitching the horses and getting the sleigh turned round to the sleigh, to which they secured them. The three then seated themselves in the sleigh, wrapped whatever they had of blankets or robes about them, and there in the "waste of wilderness" amid the snow and cold and darkness, unprotected from the chilling blast of the merciless storm, they resolved to pass that cold winter night. How they survived the rigors of that long, perilous night—their feelings and sufferings, we leave to the imagination of the reader. That they could live to behold the light of morning seems indeed miraculous.

The elder of the girls, Miss Paine, about sixteen years of age, and about two years the senior of Miss Lovejoy, says that she did not permit herself to go to sleep, and frequently aroused the others when being overcome by drowsiness, and endeavored to keep them rubbing their arms and limbs in order to prevent their becoming completely torpid.

As soon as it was light in the morning young Lovejoy left the girls in the sleigh, to endeavor to find some house and procure assistance. After walking, or rather dragging himself for about two miles, he reached the house of Mr. B. F. Hubbard, in the most pitiable condition; his hands both frozen like balls of ice, also his feet and legs frozen nearly to the knees, and so benumbed and exhausted that it was with difficulty he related his story. Mr. Hubbard immediately hitched up his team and went for the girls, whom he brought to his house in as short a time as possible, but not before becoming himself considerably bitten by the frost—freezing his ears, nose, and part of his fingers. Dr. Taylor, of this town, was summoned to the assistance of the unfortunate, and all possible aid rendered. Miss Lovejoy was found to be the worst sufferer, and all efforts to bring her to consciousness proved fruitless. On Tuesday last death relieved her of her sufferings. The brother is still in a critical condition, and if his life is saved it will be, it is thought by the physician, with the loss of his hands and perhaps his feet. Miss Paine fared much the best, owing most likely, to the fact that she kept awake, and kept her arms and limbs in motion. As it was, she was badly chilled, but not much frozen, and it is said, will speedily recover.

TAKING CARE OF NUMBER ONE.—Advices from Texas show that the leading rebels there are preparing to "flee from the wrath to come," and as a preliminary step have been securing all the portable property possible. A letter written from Matamoros says: It is stated here on respectable authority that the rebel officers who retreated with such celerity from Brownsville on the landing of our troops, as well as many of the leading contractors in Texas, have shown a caution and foresight which is rarely manifested by those who arrive at sudden opulence. Colonel James Duff is reported to have purchased near \$400,000 worth of Sterling Exchange, and General Hamilton P. Deas, a South Carolina cavalier by birth, is said to have invested the amount of \$39,000. If rumor speaks the truth, the accounts of books of certain houses in this city would show an amount of investment in countries across the ocean, which if made known to the public, would raise a mutiny in Rebel-dom. Enough has already leaked out to cause much discontent. The oppressed masses have been silently watching what has been going on, and have been daily becoming more restless and dissatisfied. While they have been becoming poorer they have seen cotton lords thrive, and office-holders and contractors acquire wealth and spirit it away beyond seas to whom no Rebel tax nor United States confiscation can reach it.

THE IRON RESOURCES OF SCOTLAND.—The quantity of pig iron produced this year in Scotland may be set down at not less than 1,150,000 tons, which valued at the average price of the year 55s. per ton, represents a total value at \$3,162,500 sterling, thus exhibiting an increase in the quantity of 70,000 tons, and in the value \$309,500 when compared with the return of 1862. The stocks of pig iron in Scotland have now increased to at least 750,000 tons, which calculated at the average price of the week, 65s. per ton, amounts to \$2,437,500 sterling. The price has advanced from 50s. 6d. in May last to 65s. 6d. per ton this month, and is now 10s. per ton higher than the average of the last fifteen years.

A MONSTER HOG.—John W. Copeman, of Cayuga county, State of New York, has a cross bred hog, stated to have weighed in May last 1,120 pounds, in September 1,249 in October 1,276 pounds, and in December he weighed 1,340 pounds, and has been growing rapidly since, and will probably now weigh 1,400 pounds. His breed is said to be Leicester and Suffolk, with a slight cross of Berkshire.

COURT OF APPEALS.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.
CASES DECIDED.
Allen et ux v Shortridge, McLean; affirmed.
Samey Houaker, Henry; affirmed.
Alexander v Lisle's adm'r, Taylor; reversed.
Steele v Todhunter, Fayette; reversed.
Williams v Simmon & Son, Greenup; reversed.
Leaman v Hinton, McCracken; dissenting opinion by Judge Williams.

ORDERS.
Holman v Landes et al, Christian; petition for rehearing filed by Rawlins.
Barley v McKimmon's adm'r, Davies; continued.
Burks v Claybrook, Davies; continued.
McKinney v Daniel, Davies; continued.
Hutchinson et al v Jones et al, Greenup; Ship v Morrether's adm'r, Greenup; Carter v O'Bryan, Greenup; Lee v Lee, Greenup; were submitted on briefs.

Hughes' heirs v Patton et al, Greenup; argued further by Ireland for appellees, and argument concluded by Lindsey for appellants.
Van Dyke's ex'r v Delph, argued by Stirman for appellee.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT FRANKFORT, KY., ON THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, WHICH, IF NOT CALLED FOR IN ONE MONTH, WILL BE SENT TO THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Anderson, William Jones, J. M. (2)
Crosier, Samuel A Miles, Eran C.
Cogar, Thomas Stapleton & Watson
Greiger, W. A Strammann, Henry H.
Hix, Cilla Sanders, James

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of 5th P. M.
Office open from 9 o'clock A. M., until 5 1/2 P. M.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Stray Notice.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.:
TAKEN up as a stray, by James Glone, living on the waters of North Benson, ONE STEER, three years old next Spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Glone, a housekeeper of Franklin county before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.
J. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself CLAGGET. He is about 20 years of age, dark copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Henry Druett, of Washington, Maryland.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.
Jan. 22, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM DORSEY. He is about 19 years old, black color, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to John Carroll, of Baltimore.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.
Jan. 22, 1864—lm.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.
FRANKFORT, January 20th, 1864.
ALL persons who had accounts with this Institution are hereby notified that all accounts are made out, to the 1st inst. Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to pay their accounts by the 1ST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, or they will be listed for collection.

H. I. TODD, Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.
January 20, 1864—td.

\$10 Reward—Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., A BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, has a sleepy look out of her eyes, heavy set, about 6 years old, shod all round, paces and trots, and has marks of harness on her. She had on a new yellow saddle with quilted seat, and a curb bit with yellow headstall and black reins. I will give the above reward for her return to me at the Court Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Frankfort.
January 18, 1864—lw. DANIEL STONE.

Executor's Notice.
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.
BENJAMIN MACKLIN, GEO. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.
N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all claims against the estate, must be for cash on delivery, without exception (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be cashed for Wheat and Corn.
B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

For Rent.
A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN for the present year, about 2 miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. Apply to
W. W. STEPHENS.
Jan. 15, 1864—tf.

Commissioner's Notice.
Franklin Circuit Court.
John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., Noted to Creditors.
Mary P. Graham, &c.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February, 1864.
By order of the Court:
L. H. HORD, Commissioner.
Jan. 11, 1864—td.

Split Bottom Chairs.
I HAVE a lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.
J. W. SOUTH.
Dec. 23, 1863—tf.

\$150 Reward.
I WILL give a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and arrest of GEORGE D. MCKINNEY, who has fled from justice, having murdered my son, on the 19th day of January, 1863, in the county of Mercer, State of Kentucky. Said McKinney was born and raised in said county, is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, red complexioned, brown hair, blue or gray eyes, by occupation a school teacher. The above reward will be paid immediately upon his reception by the civil authorities for trial.
JOHN GRITTON, Sr.
January 23, 1864—lm.

THE TENTH SESSION
OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan. 23, 1864.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE.
1864.
TWO Terms, of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 7th, and SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, Rector Professor.
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1864—S31*.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
LAND, NEGROES, STOCK,
BANK STOCK &c.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, without reserve, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2D, 1864, at the late residence of Isaac Wilson, deceased, all the personal and real estate, of said deceased, viz:

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Being a portion of the farm on which the decedent lived, near Buck Run Church, in Franklin county. The land is partly timbered, but without any buildings.

SEVENTEEN NEGROES, Consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children.

Also: Hogs; Oats; Hay; Cattle; Sheep; Horses, and Hogs.

A lot of new Bacon and Lard. One good yoke of Oxen; two Wagons; Ox and Horse Cart; one Baggy and Harness; all the Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Thirty-three shares of BANK STOCK, in the Kentucky, Farmers, and Ashland Banks.

Five shares TURNPIKE STOCK, in the Georgetown and Frankfort pike, and three in the Stamping ground pike.

TERMS OF SALE—On the personal property and negroes, a credit of six months will be given, for all sums over twenty dollars, for that sum and under cash. The notes with good security are not to bear interest, but to have the force and effect of judgments. In the land, one half cash, the balance in six months without interest and secured by lien.

B. F. WILSON, ROBERT A. WILSON, Executors.
*Observer & Reporter insert to amount of \$5 and charge this office.
Jan. 16, 1864—td.

Stray Notice.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.:
TAKEN up as a stray, by James Glone, living on the waters of North Benson, ONE STEER, three years old next Spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Glone, a housekeeper of Franklin county before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.
J. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

Jan. 23, 1864—3td&3tw.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself CLAGGET. He is about 20 years of age, dark copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Henry Druett, of Washington, Maryland.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.
Jan. 22, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM DORSEY. He is about 19 years old, black color, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to John Carroll, of Baltimore.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.
Jan. 22, 1864—lm.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.
FRANKFORT, January 20th, 1864.
ALL persons who had accounts with this Institution are hereby notified that all accounts are made out, to the 1st inst. Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to pay their accounts by the 1ST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, or they will be listed for collection.

H. I. TODD, Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.
January 20, 1864—td.

\$10 Reward—Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., A BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, has a sleepy look out of her eyes, heavy set, about 6 years old, shod all round, paces and trots, and has marks of harness on her. She had on a new yellow saddle with quilted seat, and a curb bit with yellow headstall and black reins. I will give the above reward for her return to me at the Court Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Frankfort.
January 18, 1864—lw. DANIEL STONE.

Executor's Notice.
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.
BENJAMIN MACKLIN, GEO. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.
N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all claims against the estate, must be for cash on delivery, without exception (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be cashed for Wheat and Corn.
B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

For Rent.
A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN for the present year, about 2 miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. Apply to
W. W. STEPHENS.
Jan. 15, 1864—tf.

Commissioner's Notice.
Franklin Circuit Court.
John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., Noted to Creditors.
Mary P. Graham, &c.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February, 1864.
By order of the Court:
L. H. HORD, Commissioner.
Jan. 11, 1864—td.

Split Bottom Chairs.
I HAVE a lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.
J. W. SOUTH.
Dec. 23, 1863—tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
January 4, 1864—lm.

*Journal, Democrat, and Anzeiger, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; Tribune, Danville; publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

GEDRON BITTERS.
The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His intimate preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of GEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpent. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1237 and 1238.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the benign quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

GEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DRANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864—6m.

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